

The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 259, Vol. V.]

CROMWELL, OTAGO, N.Z.: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1874.

[Price 6d.]

Cromwell Advertisements



DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL
FAMILY GROCERS,
AND
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

D. A. JOLLY & CO. desire to return thanks to the people of Cromwell and the surrounding districts for the liberal encouragement they have received since opening the above establishment; and as they intend devoting their attention exclusively to the Grocery and Wine and Spirit trade, they confidently hope, from their connection in Dunedin, to be able to place before the public a genuine class of goods, well and carefully selected, at prices that cannot fail to give general satisfaction. They would respectfully invite attention more especially to the following articles in stock:

Teas of excellent flavor, in chests, half-chests, and boxes
Coffees not to be surpassed in quality
Cocoa and Chocolate of the best brands
Sugars—crystals and crushed loaf
Raisins—Muscatel, Sultan, and Flame
Jams, Jellies, Pickles, and Sauces
Bacon, Cheese, and Butter of prime quality
Tobacco—Imperial, Ruby, Twist, Barrett's
Twist, Old Sport, and Aromatic
Oils—Salad, Castor, and Kerosene
Candles of the best brands
Soaps—Blue Mottled, Yellow, and Scented in bars and cakes, &c., &c.

GRAIN.
Wakatipu Oats, Wheat, and Oats.

Islay Whisky—Arbogast's and Long Jones
Hennessey's and Martell's Brandy, in bulk and case

J.D.K.Z. Geneva
Burnett's Old Tom
Lemon Hart's Rum in bulk
Porter—Blood's, Byass's, and Guinness's

CORDIALS.
Ginger Wine, Raspberry Vinegar, Peppermint, Lemon Syrup, &c., &c.
Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla

Families waited on for orders, and goods delivered in all parts of the district at Cromwell prices.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,
HAVING RECEIVED A NEW AND SELECT
ASSORTMENT OF
IRONMONGERY

Beg to call public attention to the following:—

Blasting Powder and Fuse; Long and Short handle Shovels; Picks, Pick Handles, and Stucco Forks; Pannikins, Gold Dishes, Billies; Galvanised Iron Buckets; American Tubs, Buckets, and Brooms; Axes and Handles; Manila Rope for mining purposes; Drilling Hammers and Handles; White Lead; Castor Oil in bulk; Washing-boards; Brushware of every description; Nails; Canvas; Hose Pipes.—Contracts undertaken for supplying Mining Co.'s with Material of all kinds, on liberal terms. Free delivery

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.'s
DEPOT FOR MINING TOOLS,
CROMWELL.

SHAMROCK STORE,
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SHANLY,
FAMILY GROCER,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER,
is carrying on business at the old-established premises, next to the Bank of New South Wales, Melmore-street.

The BEST QUALITY of GOODS only
is kept in stock.

All orders will meet with prompt attention

Cromwell Advertisements

BELFAST STORE,
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.

WINES, SPIRITS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, COLONIAL PRODUCE,
&c. &c. &c.

JAMES HAZLETT

Begs to inform the Public of the Dunstan District that, in connection with his established business of ten years at Clyde, he has opened EXTENSIVE PREMISES AT CROMWELL, where he will be able to supply the Trade, Run-holders, Farmers, and Private Families, with EVERY CLASS OF GOODS, of the very best description, at the lowest current rates.

JAMES HAZLETT would particularly mention that in the FLOUR & COLONIAL PRODUCE BUSINESS he can defy competition, as in that line he is in connection with Messrs WHITTINGHAM BROTHERS, of Queenstown, who are the largest buyers in the Lake District.

J. HAZLETT, being a CASH BUYER in the Dunedin and Melbourne Markets, feels confident he can sell the cheapest and best article in the District, and invites a visit from Purchasers.

Note the address:

JAMES HAZLETT,

CLYDE AND CROMWELL.

VICTORIA STORE, CROMWELL.

L. WRIGHT,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, HOSIER,

HABERDASHER, AND

GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

L. WRIGHT is now offering an assortment of NEW and CHEAP GOODS, in

DRESS MATERIALS—Prints, Winceys, Alpacas, all-wool Plaids, French Merinos, &c.

Calicoes, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts
Toilet Covers, Matting and Drugging
Ladies and Children's Underclothing

BABY LINEN.

Also, a well-selected stock of
Women and Children's Boots and Shoes, in leather, kid, and cashmere

Ladies and Children's Hats, trimmed and un-trimmed

Ironmongery, Glass, Crockery
Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods
Toys, Jewellery, Cutlery, Stationery
Perfumery, Musical Instruments
Berlin and other Wools
Paperhangings, Brushware
Tobacco and Cigars

and other Goods too numerous to mention.

NEWS AGENT.

JOHN MARSH.

"VALUE FOR MONEY."

BRIDGE HOTEL,

CROMWELL.

**STARKEY'S
KAWARAU HOTEL,**
CROMWELL.

Having purchased the above well-known hotel, G. M. STARKEY begs to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that it will be his study to maintain the high reputation the KAWARAU HOTEL has long since acquired for comfort.

One of Alcock's prize Billiard Tables (quite new.)

Wines and Spirits of the very best quality.

An efficient Groom always in attendance.

Cromwell Advertisements

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,
CROMWELL, QUEENSTOWN, LAWRENCE,
DUNEDIN, and MELBOURNE,

ARE DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

DRAPERY; BOOTS AND SHOES; GROCERIES; WINES, SPIRITS, AND PROVISIONS; IRONMONGERY; CROCKERY; BUILDING MATERIALS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS; PAPERHANGINGS, OILS, & PAINTS; GRINDERY; FURNITURE AND BEDDING; SADDLERY; AND PATENT MEDICINES.

A supply of WHEAT, OATS, BRAN, & POLLARD always on hand.

Being the only authorised agents for

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN'S BRUNSWICK FLOUR MILLS,
LAKE WAKATIPU,

We are prepared to supply their best Silk-dressed Flour, guaranteed equal to Adelaide.

Having opened a branch establishment in Dunedin, solely for the manufacture of

MENS' CLOTHING,

We are in a position to offer to the public a SUPERIOR CLASS OF GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

We therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed, and our customers may rest assured that all orders entrusted to our care will be promptly executed.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.

CROMWELL TIMBER & IRON YARD,
LATE MR GRANT'S
NEW ZEALAND & AMERICAN TIMBER YARD.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Carpenter and Builder, Ironmonger,



Has FOR SALE all kinds of Building Material suitable for the district.

Estimates given for Buildings at the LOWEST PRICES compatible with Good Material and Workmanship.

Punctuality and attention to all orders may be relied on.

A Large Assortment of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, FURNITURE—comprising Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Iron Bedsteads, &c.
Building Ironmongery, Carpenters' and Miners' Tools, Hemp, Wire, and Manila Rope, SADDLERY, &c., cheap.

Cromwell Veterinary Shoeing Forge,
Next door to Kidd's Cromwell Hotel.

EDWARD LINDSAY,
(Late of Clyde and Melbourne),
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER, AND
MACHINIST,

Begs to intimate to his customers and the general public that he has REMOVED to his NEW PREMISES, next to the Cromwell Hotel, Melmore Terrace, where he will carry on every description of Blacksmith work and Farriery as heretofore.

E. LINDSAY begs to intimate to the Public generally that he has gone to the expense of getting a CAST-IRON BED for TIRING WHEELS on a new principle, being the first introduced up-country, which he will guarantee to give general satisfaction; also, that he has made a reduction in the price of Horse-shoeing.

LIGHT SHOES : : 12s.
DRAUGHT " : : 17s.

EDWARD LINDSAY,
Veterinary Shoeing Forge.

JOHN W. THOMPSON,
FARRIER AND BLACKSMITH.

J. W. THOMPSON desires to announce to the inhabitants of Cromwell and the District that he has purchased the business lately carried on by Mr JAMES SLOAN as Farrier and Blacksmith. His long practical experience in all branches of the business, combined with moderate charges, will, he trusts, secure him a fair share of public patronage.

THOMPSON'S
VETERINARY AND SHOEING FORGE,
CROMWELL.

THOMAS FOOTE,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
MELMORE TERRACE,
CROMWELL.

Ladies' Riding Habits made to order.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,
SHAREBROKER, COMMISSION
AGENT,
ARBITRATOR, AND ACCOUNTANT
CROMWELL.

Having arranged to devote my time exclusively to these occupations, business entrusted to my care will receive every attention.

Agent for the New Zealand Fire Insurance Company.

K. PRETSCH,
CROMWELL,
COACH AND GENERAL PAINTER,
PAPERHANGER, &c.,
Has always on hand a fine selection of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, and Mouldings of every description, at low prices.
Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Paperhanging, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

Cromwell
MURRELL
 JEWELLER AND JEWELLER,
 CROMWELL.

All kinds of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and
 MUSICAL BOXES cleaned
 and repaired.

Jewellery made and repaired.—Pipes mounted.

Observe the address:
 NEXT MARSHES BRIDGE HOTEL.

THE CROMWELL BAKERY.
 J. SCOTT,
 BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
 11 Elmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread
 regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

CROMWELL BUTCHERY
 (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),
 OWEN PIERCE - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on
 hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.

FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,
 (Wholesale and Retail).
 JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams,
 Bacon, &c., always on hand.

* Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout
 the district.

BEEF BY THE QUARTER.

SWAN BREWERY,
 CROMWELL.

GOODGER AND KUHTZE,
 Proprietors.

GOODGER AND KUHTZE are now prepared
 to supply their unrivalled XXXX ALES in any
 quantity.

Orders left with Mr G. W. Goodger, Crom-
 well, or at the Brewery, will be promptly at-
 tended to.

TO FARMERS.
 GOODGER AND KUHTZE will be purchasers
 during the forthcoming season of any quantity
 of GOOD MALTING BARLEY.

GOODGER & KUHTZE.

GOODGER & KUHTZE.

NOTICE.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

The Cromwell Coal Works will in future be
 carried on by WILLIAMS & HAYES, who
 have much pleasure in calling the attention of
 the inhabitants of the Cromwell District to their
 New Seam of Coal, which is far superior to any
 hitherto obtained in the same works, or in any
 other portion of the District. They therefore
 respectfully solicit a continuance of the patron-
 age heretofore bestowed, with the conviction
 that that patronage will be deserved.

All orders entrusted to us will be attended to
 at once, and on the shortest notice, as we intend
 to keep a good supply of coals at the pit-mouth.
 Coals delivered anywhere, either in or out of the
 district; and lowest cartage prices charged.

20s. per ton at the Works.
 32s. delivered.
 16 bags to the ton.

WILLIAMS & HAYES,
 Coal Works, Cromwell.

Cromwell
CLOSE OF THE WINTER SEASON.
J. SOLOMON'S
CHEAP CLEARING SALE

IS NOW ON, AND WILL CONTINUE
For One Month Only.

BEST VALUE IN CROMWELL FOR THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

DRAPERY
CLOTHING
BOOTS AND SHOES
SADDLERY
FANCY GOODS
JEWELLERY

SPECIAL CHEAP LINES
 IN
LADIES' DRESSES & TRIMMED HATS

ALSO IN
MEN'S & YOUTH'S CLOTHING.

ALL GOODS WILL BE SOLD DURING THE CHEAP SALE FOR NET CASH.
BE IN TIME IF YOU WANT TO SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.
 NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING
 Under the management of Mrs Solomon.

J. SOLOMON,
 THE ORIGINAL CHEAP DRAPER.
 (Premises lately occupied by the Bank of New Zealand.)

WILLIAM TAYLOR,
 BOOTMAKER,
 MELMORE STREET, CROMWELL.

Has a large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes
 on hand, of the best quality.

An inspection of the stock is invited.

Boots and Shoes made to order in the latest and
 most approved fashion.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

PRICES MODERATE.

ARROW FLOUR MILLS.
 To Runholders, Storekeepers, Bakers,
 and others.

Messrs BUTEL BROS. have much pleasure
 in announcing that they have appointed D. O.
 JOLLY & Co., of Cromwell, as their agents for
 the sale of their SILK-DRESSED FLOUR,
 BRAN, and POLLARD.

JOLLY & Co. will be prepared to promptly
 execute orders within a radius of Sixty Miles.
 FLOUR GUARANTEED.—TERMS LIBERAL.

CROMWELL APOTHECARIES' HALL.
MAX GALL
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,
 Dealer in Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Stationery,
 Tobacco and Cigars.

Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Large stock of Patent Medicines always on hand,
 and sold at a price considerably lower
 than ordinarily charged.

MAX GALL,
 Begs to inform the public that the whole of his
 stock may be relied upon as being of a first-class
 character; and he hopes, by giving the utmost
 care and attention to his business, to deserve
 and get the support of the inhabitants of Crom-
 well and the surrounding districts.

Credit not given for Medicines supplied, ex-
 cept by agreement made; and 5 per cent. will
 be charged on all accounts not settled within a
 month.

June 1, 1874.

F. SANSOM, SADDLER
 AND
 HARNESS-MAKER,

Begs to inform the public that he is carrying on
 business at the Premises lately occupied by Mr
 Raven, in Cromwell, and trusts, by strict atten-
 tion and moderate charges, to merit the public
 patronage.

Collars, Pack-saddles, and Harness of every
 description made on the premises.

Repairs done on the shortest notice.

JULES LA FONTAINE,
 WHEELWRIGHT,
 MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL,
 Is prepared to execute all orders and repairs in-
 trusted to him.

Opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.
 The Reading-room is open to Subscribers on
 Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Library contains an extensive variety of
 Books in every department of literature; and
 about £40 worth of New Works is expected to
 arrive shortly from Great Britain.

All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number
 of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly
 received for the use of Subscribers.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s; Half-Yearly
 12s 6d Quarterly, 7s 6d.

Kawarau Gorge
KAWARAU GORGE COALPIT
 AND
 LIME-KILN.

The undersigned begs to announce that the
 above pit is in splendid working order, and that
 he is raising coals of an excellent quality.

In connection with the pit, he is also working
 a LIME-KILN, and is prepared at a day's no-
 tice to supply first-class building lime in any
 quantity, and at reasonable rates.

J. W. ROBERTSON.

Bannockburn
BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE.
 DOCTOR FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,
 (On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSE-
 HOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions
 kept in Stock.

The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from
 the Manufacturers, are retailed at the LOWEST POS-
 SIBLE PRICES.

N.P.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.
JOHN RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD
 AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.

JAMES TAYLOR,
 CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD,
 Begs to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN,
 NEVIS, POTTERS, &c., that in order to meet the
 increasing requirements of those districts, he
 has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's
 Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of TIMBER and IRON for
 Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Cash.

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND & CO.,
 (Late of Logantown),
 GENERAL BLACKSMITHS & FARRIERS,
 Begs to intimate to Mining Companies and the
 public generally that they have removed to
 QUARTZVILLE, next to HAZLETT'S Carrick
 Range Hotel, where they hope, by strict atten-
 tion to business and reasonable charges, to merit
 a share of their patronage.

CARRICK RANGE HOTEL,
 QUARTZVILLE.
CHARLES PEAKE,
 Proprietor.

The Proprietor, having recently purchased the
 above well-known and centrally-situated Hotel,
 is now in a position to offer first-class accommo-
 dation to all who may favour him with their
 patronage.

The Premises are fitted up and furnished on
 the most complete scale, and the arrangements
 for the comfort of visitors and travellers are
 second to none in the district.

COMMODIOUS BILLIARD ROOM,
 fitted with one of Julius Paser's full-sized table
 AN EXCELLENT SIX-STALLED STABLE,
 with careful groom always in attendance.

183 CHARLES PEAKE.

BANNOCKBURN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

After Monday, April 27th, the Bannockburn
 Library will be in the SCHOOLMASTER'S
 RESIDENCE, Smith's Gully.

Terms of Subscription:
 Five Shillings entrance fee; and One Shilling a
 Month, payable quarterly in advance.

Albertown
ALBERT HOTEL,
 STORE, & POST-OFFICE,
 ALBERT TOWN.

H. NORMAN
 Begs to intimate that he has made very exten-
 sive improvements in the above old establish-
 ment, and can now offer unrivalled accommo-
 dation, both for man and horse.

A large stock of GENERAL STORES & DRAPERY
 always on hand.

Old acquaintances will please remember
 that they can still make themselves perfectly
 home at

H. NORMAN'S,
 ALBERT TOWN.

NOTICE.
POISON for DOGS will be laid on
 MOUNT PISA STATION on and after this
 date.
I. LOUGHNAN.
 Mount Pisa, 12th May 1870.—27tc

Luggate

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE

LUGGATE.

23 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka.

H. MAIDMAN, Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of travellers. Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery, Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at Cromwell prices.

GOOD STABLING.

N.B.—District Post Office.

Wanaka

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.

The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.

An excellent Four-stalled STABLE, and a PADDOCK, for horses.

THEODORE RUSSELL,

Proprietor.

Queenstown



THE Right Man in the Right Place

W. J. BARRY

AT THE

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, QUEENSTOWN.

The accommodation at the PRINCE OF WALES is unsurpassed. New rooms have lately been erected for private families; and visitors may depend upon every convenience and comfort combined with moderate charges.

HOT DRINKS.

Hot Purl; hot spiced Ale and Porter; Coffee Royal; hot Coffee and Milk. Steamer always going.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL

Corner of Beach and Rees Streets, QUEENSTOWN.

Clyde

MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE.

LOUIS HOTOP,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.

Prescriptions carefully prepared.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS VENDER.

Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial Newspapers and Magazines.

Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a small advance upon English prices.

On June 15 two deputations—one of Provincial bankers, and the other of London bankers—had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer in reference to the recent establishment of branch office of Scotch Banks in England. They complained that by the Act of 1845 Scotch bankers had several privileges granted to them which are denied to the English bankers, and hence it would be placing English bankers at a disadvantage if their brethren in Scotland were allowed to trade in England with those privileges. The Scotch bankers practically had an unlimited issue, partly with and partly without security, and they could issue pound notes. The Scotch banks also had the privilege of issuing on credit to the amount of three millions, from which alone they derived a profit of about £200,000, a subsidy which enabled them to establish branch banks in small villages. They urged that, when Sir Robert Peel gave the Scotch banks those privileges, it was never intended that they should extend their business into England. The Provincial bankers pointed out they were excluded from opening banks in London, and the London bankers showed that, by the English Act of 1844, they were prevented from issuing bills of exchange payable to bearer on demand within sixty-five miles of London. They submitted that a short Bill should be introduced to confine Scotch bankers to Scotland; or, if they were to be allowed to do their business in England, they must have their privileges taken from them on an equal footing with English bankers. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was a difficult and a complicated matter to deal with, but he must consider what effect imposing restrictions upon Scotland would have upon foreign bankers if they chose to do business here.

IMMIGRATION.

Some further correspondence with reference to Immigration, presented lately to the General Assembly, contains the following letter from Mr. J. Adam to the Provincial Secretary of Otago, dated Edinburgh, April 25, 1874:

I have the honour to acquaint you that a great many persons have been seeing me in reference to emigration, both in Aberdeen and Edinburgh. I am sorry to say that a great part of my time has been employed in rejecting those who received schedules from sub-agents in various parts of Britain. A more unsuitable class of emigrants for a new country it is difficult to imagine, and yet these are the very persons who crowd forward in the greatest numbers. During the last three days I rejected 113 applicants of this class. The May and June ships have now a full complement of emigrants. It would have been well if a second ship could have been despatched in June, as it is the term; but P. Henderson and Co. have been unable to get an extra vessel for that month, although requested to do so by our Agent. I am sorry to find that a sub-agent in Ireland has turned over to the Agent-General all the rejected applicants of this office. I have written to Dr. Feathersone to see if this cannot be rectified, but have got no answer. The principle is bad on which sub-agents are paid; it is a mere question of numbers with some of them, and entails a most rigid supervision. I have had an advertisement in the principal papers in Edinburgh for 500 women, which has been responded to as well as I expected; for even in this country domestic servants are not easily got—they all want to be shop-girls now-a-days. I have prepared a pamphlet relative to emigrant life, which is at present in the printer's hands, and will be out next week probably. I have cast it pretty much in the form of an answer to the questions most prominently put to me.

Another letter from Mr. Adam, dated the 4th of May, runs as follows:—

Since writing you in April, I have had a great many applications from domestic servants and needlewomen. I published the letter of Mr. Anderson (manager of the clothing factory), which he sent me last month, authorising me to send 200 needlewomen, and which has been responded to to such an extent that I was kept in my office to ten o'clock last night. The June ships will have a number of most respectable young women, whose testimonials are excellent.

A Lobster at Dinner.

(By F. Buckland, in *Land and Water*.)

A lobster is a particular fellow in his food. I have been watching one in my large marine aquarium, at Reculvers. If a portion of food be thrown to him, he immediately sets his long horns at work to ascertain the whereabouts of his dinner. If he does not like it, he at once pushes it away from him with the attitude of an epicure who bids the waiter take away a plate of meat he does not fancy. If the food is agreeable to him, he munches it up, moving his jaws in a peculiar way, like a weaver making a blanket. He tears his food into large pieces, leaving the actual pounding work to be done by the very peculiar internal teeth, which are found in the lining of the stomach, and which my reader can easily examine for himself if he will take the trouble. When the lobster goes out for a "constituted," and is not in a particular hurry, he carries his great claws in front of him, well away from the ground, like the big flags we sometimes see heading street processions. He walks upon his little legs which are underneath his body, while he keeps his horns moving in front of his nose like a blind man tapping the flags with his stick as he plods along, led by his dog, hence I conclude the lobster is short-sighted. If the least thing alarms him, he scuttles backwards on his little legs, which he moves with the rapidity of the legs of a centipede. If he does not go fast enough in this way, he suddenly snaps his tail towards him, like a man suddenly closing his hand and flies backward with a jerk like an india-rubber band snapped in two. He always goes into his cave tail foremost, and he takes the most wonderfully good shots at the entrance. It has been said by a friend of mine that a fly fisherman will never be perfect until he has got an eye at the back of his head, so as to prevent his drop fly getting hitched up in the tree behind him. I really think the lobster must have an eye in his tail somewhere. Our pet lobster is not willing that the secrets of her toilet should be exposed to vulgar gaze, so the first night she was in the tank she artfully collected cockle and oyster shells and made a trench round herself after the fashion of the Romans when they took possession of a hill-top. A branch of seaweed forms a canopy over her head, and there she is at this minute in a house of her own making, a regular "compound householder," with no taxes to pay.

Burning Effigies in Auckland.

The feeling in Auckland was very strong on the subject of the resolutions for the abolition of the Northern Provinces. When the news was received that the resolutions were carried, arrangements were made for burning the Auckland members who supported them in effigy.—Messrs Vogel, Luckie, Wood, Creighton, and Buckland namely. The *Evening Star* contains a graphic report of the affair, from which we extract the concluding portion:—

"By the time the procession had reached the Barrack square, proximity to the Premier had led the crowd to undue familiarity with Mr Vogel, and several had been lighting matches and poking them against his clothing. At length the amateur attempts disturbed the order of the programme, for the fire reaching the combustibles in his inwards the Premier was immediately in a blaze. The drapery on

A Prophecy.

(Daily Times.)

The following translation from the *Austrian German Zeitung* has been handed to us:—
Father Tranquil Wolfgang, Englishman by birth, left the following prophecy before his decease, 1873, in the Franciscaner Convent at Munich:—
1874.—Spanish Republic established. Dissatisfaction in France. War preparation in Italy. Death of Pope Pius IX. A new ruler in France.
1875.—War between Italy and France; the army of Italy besieges Paris. Defeat of the army of France. National vote taken in Corsica, Rizza, and Savoyen. Inundation in Austria.
1876.—Paris taken in the month March. Peace ratification in Corsica. Corsica, Rizza, and Savoyen incorporated by Italy. Revolution in Spain and England. Prince Freiderich German Emperor. The pest in Russia.
1877.—Communism in France and Spain. European Congress in Rome. The new Pope is reconciled with Italy. General war preparation in Europe. France divided into four States. Inundation in Italy. Unbearable cold winter in Germany.
1878.—European Congress in Berlin. Death of Queen Victoria. A new Government in Spain. Deliverance of the Christians in Turkey. Dissatisfaction in Portugal, Poland, and Hungary. Cholera in France. Remedy for cholera discovered in Bavaria.
1879.—Great storms in England. Universal peace and universal disarmament. Important discovery at sea. The Pope, resisting the supramatic, reforms the Church, and abolishes the order of Jesuits.
1880.—Death of the Russian Emperor. Fraternity of all nations; prosperity in all trades and husbandry. Important discoveries in Munich. Universal peace—the whole of Europe happy. The Pope blessing all nations, and peace lasts till 1890.

Scotch Wit.

That form of jesting in Scotland which, according to Sydney Smith, is termed "wut" by the Scotch, is sometimes of such an alarming nature that it leads to litigation. An interesting case, arising out of a too brilliant joke uttered by a fish-dealer, came up in the Sheriff Court, Aberdeen, on Friday last, when William Jameison, a carter, sued William Walker, a fish-dealer, for £20, being the price of a mare which the pursuer alleged the defender had bought from him. It appeared that the pursuer had accepted an offer of "twenty notes" for the animal from the defender, but when the pursuer went with the defender to his office to get as he supposed his £20, he was disagreeably surprised by the information that it was twenty "knots" on a piece of twine that the defender meant, not twenty bank notes. The offer was, in fact, as the defender explained, simply a joke on his part, the jest consisting in the play on the word "notes," which, as every one knows, is in Scotland pronounced "knots." The pursuer, however, instead of being convulsed with laughter at the joke, took the matter seriously to heart, and with a painful earnestness applied to the Court to compel the defender to pay him £20. Several witnesses were examined, among others the funny fish-dealer himself, who said he never intended to buy the mare. He had, he added, no use for it, and if left on his hands would not know how to "put on its clothes." The Sheriff gave decree in favour of the defender, with expenses; but William Walker really ought to be more careful in future, and give notice when he intends to relax into sportiveness. "Laughter should dimple the cheek, not furrow the brow," and a jest that bears too hard on the company to whom it is addressed is like the crack of a string; it makes a stop in the music.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Gubernatorial Generosity.

Speaking of the unpopularity of the Governor, and having made mention of one or two circumstances in connection with paying for seats at the Opera, which tend to the belief that Sir James is rather "hard," the Wellington correspondent of the *Daily Times* says:—"Again, he has recently taken a very active part in a movement for building a new Church of England at Te Aro. He attended all the meetings and made long speeches, inculcating the duty of subscribing liberally, saying that if £200 could be raised to give Alice May, an opera singer, a set of diamonds, how very easy it should be to raise money for the Church. Under the circumstances above stated, but not then made public, this allusion was scarcely in good taste. He on several occasions said he would head the subscription list, and those who did not know Sir James expected something handsome; those who did know him shook their heads. The other day at a meeting the subscription list was produced, and his Excellency headed it with £25. The blank faces of the Committee when they saw the sum were very amusing. They had expected at least £100 after all the fuss, and had he given £250 it would not have been very much. As it is, His Excellency's heading the list has thrown a damper over the whole affair, and I am doubtful if the money to build with will be raised at all. Members of the Church of England are rather ashamed of their subscription lists, for the Presbyterians are just building a church in the same parish, and Mr Waring Taylor headed the list with £300, followed by Mr Turnbull with £200, and Mr John Martin with £100, besides an enormous number of subscriptions, all for larger amounts than the one so ostentatiously given by the Governor."

the horse also caught, and for a moment or two there was a risk of the animal being burned. With difficulty they severed the couplings, and the blazing minister was flung to the ground on his back. The procession proceeded, leaving Mr Vogel to his fate, Mr Luckie still looking back through his eyeglass, as if in regret that in death they should thus be divided. On Mr Vogel touching earth he was rushed on by the crowd, who struggled around his blazing form. At length one caught him by the arms, and another by the hind leg, and like a rocket or a shooting star, the Prime Minister was seen soaring heavenward, coming down on the sward with a thundering thud. Mr Vogel burned well, and long after his followers had been consumed a crowd stood around his blazing remains, the fumes whereof they persistently affirmed were distinctly sulphurous. After unshipping the Premier the procession proceeded, but it was soon apparent that the impatience of the crowd, manifested by sticks and other missiles projected at the heads of the figures, would not enable the conductors to carry out the original plan. The gallows, with ropes and hooks, were among the furnishings of the funeral car, but lambent flames running up the coats presently showed that the amateurs were again at work, and that the legislators must be taken to earth, or the destruction of the equipage would be the result. Already the form of Mr Wood was wreathed in flames, and efforts were made to detach him from the fixings. He preserved a sublime indifference, and when dismounted and borne aloft in procession, supported by two bearers, each holding a leg, he moved not a muscle. At length he was seen shooting skyward, the dripping tar making it unpleasant to his bearers. Mr Buckland was brought to earth, wrapped in fire. He burned with extraordinary rapidity, so that nobody durst go near him. In a few minutes he was consumed. Mr Creighton, after being battered a bit, was left to burn out in a corner. Mr Luckie kept his eyeglass up to the last, and even when his head was knocked off by a backhand from some enthusiastic admirer of a free press, the right hand bore aloft the eyeglass opposite to where the eye ought to be. Mr Luckie burned slowly and died hard. The last dying speech of each, as well as the gallows and ropes, was in readiness, but owing to the earnestness of the amateur assistants the after part was curtailed. Crowds gathered around each blazing form, which from time to time was flung aloft to the no inconsiderable risk of the spectators. At length, after three ringing cheers for Mr O'Rourke, and three for the *Evening Star*, the crowds dispersed.

The following particulars of the circumstances under which Mr James M'Gregor, of Matarawa, lost his life, are given by the *Wanganui Herald*:—"It appears that a number of young men were in the habit of going to some very broken ground to shoot cattle, and although they had been warned by settlers to be very careful, as on such ground an accident of the kind may easily happen, they pursued their sport in the same manner as before. Yesterday afternoon they were out, and in the excitement of the hunt there was a great deal of cross-firing. The deceased was missed after a time, and, on search being made, was found dead, a bullet having passed through his head. It is perhaps a fortunate thing for the peace of mind of those who were out with the party, that nobody appears to have the slightest idea as to who fired the fatal shot."

A triple suicide has just taken place at Vienna under sad circumstances. Three ladies, the eldest appearing to be the mother of the other two, took a bed-room at the Kummer Hotel. The next morning they went out for a short time, and on their return, after having taken a slight repast, retired to their chamber. Shortly afterwards several detonations were heard in that apartment, and on the door being broken open the three women were found on the floor, each with a pistol in her hand, and their skulls fractured by bullets. Subsequently they were recognised as Madame Gyorey, the wife of a tradesman in Hungary, completely ruined by the late financial crisis, and her two daughters. No rings or jewellery were found on them, and the only property they possessed besides their clothes was a sum of 47 kreutzers in the mother's purse.

Holloway's Pills.—In the complaints peculiar to females these Pills are unrivalled. Their use by the fair sex has become so universal for the removal of their ailments that few toilettes are without them. Amongst all classes, from the domestic servant to the peeress, distinguished favour is accorded to these renovating Pills; their invigorating and purifying properties render them safe and invaluable in all cases; they may be taken by females of all ages for any disorganisation or irregularity of the system, speedily removing the cause, and restoring the sufferer to robust health. As a family medicine they are invaluable for subduing the maladies of young and old.

The inhabitants of the Cromwell district are sometimes puzzled to know which is the best and cheapest establishment to purchase their supplies of drapery and clothing at. They should no longer remain in doubt on that score. If they will only pay one visit to W. TALBOYS' London House, they will discover for themselves that it is not only the cheapest but the best store at which to deal for these articles. Mr Talboys has made arrangements to import his stock direct from the Home markets, and the public can rest assured that everything will be sold by him at an advance only sufficient to repay the original cost, and return a fair percentage on the outlay. Every article in Mr Talboys' establishment is marked in plain figures, from which no abatement is ever made. A fuller description of the stock will be found in advertisement in another column.—[ADVT.]

CROMWELL JOCKEY CLUB.

SPRING MEETING.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1874.

STEWARDS.

Messrs. ROBERT KIDD, JAMES COWAN, G. M. STARKEY, JAMES TAYLOR, I. LOUGHAN, and C. E. GUDGEON.

JUDGE.—Mr D. A. JOLLY.

STARTER.—Mr JAMES DAWKINS.

CLERK OF THE COURSE.—Mr O. PIERCE.

PROGRAMME.

MAIDEN PLATE, of 10 sovs. Open to all horses that have never won an advertised prize of over £5. Weight for age. Distance, one mile. Entrance, 15s.**SPRING HANDICAP**, of 30 sovs. Nomination, 21s.; acceptance, 21s. Distance, a mile and a half.**HACK SELLING RACE**, of 10 sovs. Winner to be sold for £15; any surplus to go to race fund. No weight under 10st. Distance, three-quarters of a mile; heats. Post entry.**PUBLICANS' HANDICAP**, of 20 sovs. Nomination, 15s.; acceptance, 15s. Distance, one mile.**HURRY SCURRY**, of 5 sovs., for *bona fide* Hacks. No weight under 10st. Distance, three-quarters of a mile. Entrance, 7s. 6d. Post entry.

RULES.

No entry will be received for any of the above races except upon the following conditions:—That all disputes, claims, and objections arising out of the racing shall be decided by the Stewards, or those whom they may appoint. Their decision upon all points connected with the carrying out of this programme shall be final.

Nominations for Spring and Publicans' Handicaps to be sent in to the Secretary, enclosing nomination and qualification fees, on or before the 18th day of September, before 10 o'clock a.m.

Weights of Spring Handicap to be declared in CROMWELL ARGUS of 29th September. Acceptances, with colours, to be sent in on night of general entry, viz., October 1st, not later than eight p.m.

Entrances for the Maiden Plate will be received by the Secretary on or before 3 p.m. on Thursday, 1st October.

Weights for Publicans' Handicap to be declared on the racecourse, after the running of the Spring Handicap, when acceptances will be received.

No person will be allowed to enter a horse for either Handicap unless he be a subscriber of at least one guinea to the race fund.

The rules of the Dunstan Jockey Club will be strictly enforced.

GEORGE JENOUR,
Secretary.

FARM FOR SALE.

In the Estate of MICHAEL SHANLY,
Deceased.

The Executors in the above Estate have for sale the following properties:—

All that Farm of Land situated near Cromwell, known as SHANNON FARM, containing 200 acres or thereabouts, partly under crop, and partly ploughed ready for seed; the whole well and securely fenced. Together with HOUSE, Stable, Piggeries, Yards, etc.

Also, a Stack of unthreshed Oats

A quantity of Hay and other produce

Several good farming HORSES; a Spring Cart; Horse Chaff-cutter, &c.; and

Several well-bred CATTLE.

The whole of the above will be sold in one or several lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

The farm may be LEASED for one year, if desired. Early application is necessary to

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,
Cromwell.

NATIONAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

Mr GEORGE JENOUR has been appointed Agent for the Cromwell District.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

RISKS TAKEN ON THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

JAMES MARSHALL,
Melmore-Street, Cromwell.

MINING LEASES REGULATIONS.

PROVINCE OF OTAGO, NEW ZEALAND.

11th August, 1874.

To W. L. Simpson, Esq., Warden.

Sir,—I have paid to the District Surveyor the sum required for the survey of the following Gold Mining Lease application, as required by the Mining Leases Regulations of Otago, and I agree, upon the approval of this application, to execute a Lease upon the bases therein stated, if the Governor or his Delegate shall think fit to grant the same.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS BLACK,

Manager Lucknow Company, per his authorised agent,
CHARLES COLCLOUGH.

Name and address in full of applicant.—Lucknow Quartz Mining Company, Limited; Thomas Black, Manager.

Style under which it is intended to conduct the business.—Lucknow Quartz Mining Company Limited.

Extent of land applied for.—Four acres.

Minimum number of men to be employed by the lessee.—For the first six months, two men; subsequently, when in full work, four men.

Amount of capital proposed to be invested.—£1000.

Proposed mode of working the land.—Tunneling.

Precise locality.—Bendigo; on the southern line of the Lucknow Company's lease, and on the east line of our late lease application.

Term for which lease is required.—10 years.

Time of commencing operations.—Immediately on grant of lease.

The above application and any objection thereto will be heard before me, at Cromwell, on 25th September, 1874. Any person desiring to object to the issue of a Mining Lease upon the above application must, within seventeen clear days from the date of such application, enter his objection at my office.

W. LAWRENCE SIMPSON,
Warden.

NOTICE.—On the 3rd September, 1874, an application by WILLIAM U. GOODALL, under the 50th section of the Waste Land Act, 1872, for 200 acres at the extreme North-East corner of Block V., Lower Hawea, and adjoining Block I., being Sections 1 and 2, having been received and recorded, notification is hereby made that THURSDAY, the 1st day of October next, is the day fixed for deciding the application if unopposed, and for notifying the objections (if any) which may be lodged.

W. LAWRENCE SIMPSON,
District Officer.

Clyde, Sept. 5, 1874.

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We respectfully beg to invite the public to avail
of a GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

spooj to class of
shoetly expected, and on 10th Sept. 1874, at
Store, and making large and small quantities
men and to go building and to the very limited accommodation at

S M E N L N V A R M I

NOTICE.

A NUMBER of CATTLE having disappeared from the KAWARAU STATION, of which no trace can be found, it is now hereby notified that no one will be allowed to REMOVE or in any way interfere with Cattle on the said Station, without first obtaining permission from the Manager.

JAMES COWAN.

MONSTER SWEEPSTAKE ON THE MELBOURNE CUP, 1874.

300 SUBSCRIBERS AT £1 1s. EACH.

To be divided as follows:

First Horse	£150
Second do.	60
Third do.	20
Starters	40
Non-starters	30

Tickets forwarded to Subscribers immediately on receipt of Cash, Bank Draft, or P.O.O.

Early application to be made to the undersigned.

GEORGE M. STARKEY, Treas.
JOHN MARSH, Secretary.
Starkey's Kawarau Hotel, Cromwell.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!!

NOTICE.

A Billiard TOURNAMENT will take place at STARKEY'S Billiard Room, commencing on MONDAY, September 14, and concluding on SATURDAY, October 3.

First Prize	£8
Second Prize	£3
Third Prize	£1.

Further information on application to the Lessee of the Room.

THE TOURNAMENT IS NOW ON.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BAZAAR.

The GIFTS for the Bazaar will be ON VIEW and FOR SALE at Kidd's Hall on THURSDAY, October 1, from 2 to 5, and in the Evening from 7 to 10; and on FRIDAY afternoon (the 2nd) from 2 to 5.

The Auction will commence at 7 o'clock in the Evening.

New Advertisements.

CROMWELL JOCKEY CLUB.

The PRIVILEGES in connection with the forthcoming SPRING MEETING will be sold by auction by Mr J. C. CHAPPLE, at Mr Heron's White Hart Hotel, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 12 noon.

GEORGE JENOUR,
Secretary.

CROMWELL LODGE OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

SOIREE AND CONCERT.

The Cromwell Lodge, I.O.G.T., will hold a Soiree and Concert in Kidd's Concert Hall on FRIDAY EVENING, September 18, 1874, to celebrate the Opening of the above Lodge.

TEA ON THE TABLE AT 6.30 P.M.

Programme of Concert.

Overture	Brass Band
Address	Bro. Peach
Song	Bro. Stevens, sen.
Song	Bro. Todd
Recitation	Mr R. A. Snook
Song	Bro. Wilmott
Duet	Sis. Corse and Bro. Peach
Interval	
Overture	Brass Band
Song	Bro. Stevens, jun.
Song	Bro. Baird
Ballad	Miss M. Kelly
Song	Bro. Edwards
Duet (by desire)	Sis. Corse and Son
Song	Bro. Sansom
Song	Bro. S. Aitchison

God Save the Queen.

Admission, 4s.

EDWARD A. DRURY,
Secretary.

CARRICK RANGE WATER SUPPLY CO., REGISTERED.

Applications are requested for the office of WORKING MANAGER. Wages at the rate of £5 per week.

Application to be made to the undersigned on or before MONDAY, 28th September current.

JAMES MARSHALL,
Legal Manager.

Cromwell, Sept. 11, 1874.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

An Express Waggon; and a Spring-Cart (secondhand).

JULES LA FONTAINE,
Cromwell.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

On and after OCTOBER 1, the charges at MORVEN FERRY will be as follows:—

Man and Saddle Horse	1s.
Waggon	1s.
Each Horse	1s.
Dray	6d.
Buggy, Horse, and Man	1s. 6d.
Buggy, Two Horses, and Man	2s. 6d.
Foot-passenger	6d.

Tonnage free. Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs as per agreement.

R. D. OWENS,
Proprietor.

September 11, 1874.

The following is a list of the unclaimed letters at the Post-office, Cromwell:—Buntel, J.; Freshman, Mrs.; Groose, William; M'Whit-ter, Mrs Sarah; O'Connor, Rev. J.

It is understood that when Sir George Arney retires, Mr Prendergast will be made Chief Justice, and that the office of Attorney-General will be offered to Mr Travers.

CROMWELL KILWINNING LODGE (S.C.)

The REGULAR MEETING of the above Lodge will be held on Wednesday, 23rd inst. Business of importance. By order of the R.W.M.

CROMWELL POST OFFICE.

Mails will close at this office for the United Kingdom, the Continents of Europe, Asia, Africa, &c., on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m. sharp.

CHAS. E. NICHOLAS,

Postmaster and Telegraphist.

BIRTH.

On September 1, at Cardrona, the wife of G. B. BOND, of a son.

Cromwell Argus,

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1874.

OUR Town Council have been doing their best lately to earn a good name for themselves in the matter of paying accounts. We previously noticed the readiness with which they paid a blacksmith's account for a grating, supplied on no authority that could be discovered. Since that, another creditor has fared well at their hands. He put in an account for a piece of work which the members of the Public Works Committee said was performed in a very unworkmanlike manner, and certainly was not value for the charge made for it. One Councillor said the whole work was a mistake, and he had not the remotest idea who authorised it, but in the same breath he begged to move that the account be paid; and so trouble in the matter was got rid of. If the amount had been a small one, the thing could easily have been understood, but £14 is surely not a small amount to the Cromwell Corporation. Another creditor has also fared well under exceptional circumstances; at least, he certainly has no occasion to complain. He took a contract to form a street for £80, and this contract he was to perform to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Works, an officer in whom the Corporation put their trust, and to whom they pay a salary in order that he may see that public works are performed satisfactorily. When the contractor referred to finished his work, the Inspector reported to the Council that the contract was not carried out in accordance with the specifications; it was a good work, and the street was well formed, but the amount of labour in it was much less than that originally specified. The Council received the report, and sympathised with the Inspector whose inspection had been set at nought, and, perhaps as a kind of salve to his wounded dignity, they further requested him to furnish full information as to the contractor's shortcomings and delinquencies in the matter of carrying out the specifications. But all the same they paid the contractor, or they made him such a "progress payment" that, in all likelihood, if he never gets any more, he will be at least fairly paid for his work. The Corporation have been accused of having "pets," the pets being specified in an amusing letter to this journal a few weeks ago; perhaps one or two more may now be added to the list. The question arises, (if it is not an impertinent one)—Would these Councillors "part" with money so readily on their own private accounts? They really are so conciliatory to Corporation creditors that some day some daring individual will go the length of trying to take advantage of them privately, and will anyone guess at the answer that can then be rendered to the foregoing query? Will this daring individual find that he has fallen foul of a "horse of another colour?"

The above reflections have arisen in our mind upon hearing that next Friday the Corporation are to appear as defendants in a debt case. The work the plaintiff sues for payment of was not performed to the Inspector's satisfaction, it seems, and although he has sent in his account very persistently, perhaps in the hope that he would catch the Councillors in a conciliatory humour, still he remains unpaid. Taking into consideration the previously mentioned examples, this inconsistency on the part of the Council may appear strange, but it is nevertheless true; and Mr R. Brown sues the Cromwell Town Council on Friday for £12 10s. The circumstances, we may judge, in connection with this case must be exceptional in a high degree. A disposition to litigiousness is to be discouraged, of course, and it is to be hoped that even if the Council be successful on Friday, they may not get into the habit of disputing accounts to the length of going to law about them; but a disposition in an opposite direction may be carried to the length of becoming otherwise than praiseworthy. Councillors would perhaps do well to take a note of this.

There is a strong probability, we understand, that the Cardrona track, via Kirtleburn, which was stopped last year owing to the vote being expended, will shortly be set in progress again. The District Engineer, we believe, intends shortly to visit Cardrona, probably to set the work going.

At the last meeting of the Education Board in Dunedin, Miss E. Marsh received the appointment of schoolmistress at Kawarau Gorge.

Cobb and Co. intend running their coach thrice weekly between Lawrence and Clyde, as soon as the state of the roads permit of it; and should the passenger traffic during the summer months warrant it, a daily coach will be put on.

After Mr Vogel concludes his business in Sydney regarding the electric telegraph cable negotiations, he will proceed to England, where he will probably remain some months. Dr Pollen will act as the head of the Government during Mr Vogel's absence.

It is generally supposed that Cr Grant, who is now in Dunedin, went down as a deputa-tion re the vexed question of Block IX, but we have reason to believe Cr Grant's business is entirely of a private nature. It may comfort the party holding views opposite to those of Cr Grant, to know that Mr Hazlett is also at present in Dunedin.

The holding of the Church of England Bazaar has been postponed for one week from the previously advertised date. This has been done in consequence of the Dunstan Spring Races taking place on that date; and the evening now fixed is the one on which the Cromwell meeting takes place in the afternoon. The change will be found recorded in the advertisement.

Friday evening first is the evening of the Good Templars' concert. The programme is advertised in our present issue, and it speaks for itself, so that no occasion exists for any recommendation from us. As regards the tea-meeting or soiree, we are told that full and extreme preparations are made, not only to give value for money, but to make the affair a social success.

The Government have made arrangements with the proprietor of the Morven Ferry punt in connection with the matter of fares; and the new scale will be found advertised elsewhere for public information. We believe the Government attempted to make arrangements of a similar nature with the proprietor of the Victoria Bridge, at Nevis Ferry, but with what result we are unable to state.

We have heard some talk about forming a Cricket Club, or rather resuscitating the old one, shortly. Determined efforts are to be made this summer in the early closing direction, and a club will therefore have every chance of flourishing. It was made an annual custom for two or three years to have a cricket match on the Prince of Wales' birthday, and a pleasant day's amusement always resulted. Can such a match be arranged for this year? Cricketers materials we may say are to be found in abundance, the property of former clubs.

We understand the Government has had several communications as to the desirability of disposing of the as yet unleased portions of the Wakatipu commonage. There can be very little doubt of the propriety of their so doing, if the commonage has been monopolised by large stock-owners to the extent which we have been informed it has. With moderate reserves round the townships and the principal centres of population, the step is one which will meet with general approval, especially if the reserves are put under efficient local management. Opposition of course will be raised by those who have hitherto been monopolising these extensive commons, but the result will be greatly to the advantage of the people at large.

Yesterday a letter was received by the Mayor, Mr D. A. Jolly, from T. L. Shepherd, Esq., M.H.R. for the district, in reference to the matter of District Court sittings in Cromwell. Mr Shepherd encloses a letter from Mr Reynolds, Minister of Justice, who states that the Government will take steps to institute regular sittings of that Court in Cromwell; but wishes it to be understood that nothing will be done in the matter for a month or two, pending the completion of new arrangements rendered necessary by the retirement from the District Judgeship of Mr Wilson Gray. The district is to be congratulated upon at length having secured this boon, which has been so long desired and so repeatedly asked for.

Judging from the annexed paragraph taken from the *Weekly Times*, the immigrants despatched to Invercargill—and for whom the inhabitants were so clamorous—do not seem to be such a boon after all. Speaking of those still remaining in the Esk-street barrack, that paper says:—"They are, it is true, but few in number, and nearly all women, with tawdry clothes and outworn faces; but for pawning their goods and chattels for strong spirits, and for drinking, fighting, screaming, blaspheming, and in making night hideous in a general way, they are, we should say, simply unsurpassable. They seem to be simply fit for nothing useful, and the life they lead is truly a pitiable one. Still they are human beings, and must exist somewhere or other; but it is galling to think that the colonists' money should be wasted—literally thrown away—in bringing out people who, instead of being a benefit, are a burden to the Colony."

An important dispute is now agitating the minds of the miners in Pipeclay, Bannockburn. Several sluicing claims have lately been taken up on the terrace, water having now become available, and tunnellers in the gully are up in arms to protect their interests, which are likely to suffer if tailings are to be allowed to be thrown wholesale into the gully. By our Court report of last week, it would be seen that an application by a party of sluicers for a tail-race was objected to by the tunnel claim-holders. The gully was some time since declared a sludge-channel, and the Warden, in hearing the objection alluded to, said some rather nice points were likely to be opened up by the dispute. The tunnel-holders complain that, if the sluicers sluice into the gully, the mouths of many of their tunnels will be filled up or flooded with water, and thus they will be not only debarred from working, but will lose the whole of the money which they have invested. But it seems they can make no claim for damages unless they can prove that they have held a certificate for their claim since before the declaration of the gully as a sludge-channel; and this the sluicers doubt very much, in the majority of instances, whether they can do. In the meantime, we believe the sluicers intend to prosecute operations, so that we may expect shortly to hear of litigation in that quarter.

Something like £1500 is the total sum collected in aid of the widow and family of Captain Hart, late of the *Beautiful Star*.

Madame Goddard, the celebrated pianist, will likely arrive in Dunedin about the end of the present month.

A telegram from Sydney published in the *Argus* of the 29th inst. states that the New Zealand mare Calumny has arrived, and that Lurline may start for the Metropolitan.

The following are the weights for the Canterbury Jockey Club Handicap:—Mr D. O'Brien's Tamborini, 9st 7lbs; Mr Walter's Yatterina, 9st 7lbs; Mr Pritchard's Petrobe, 9st 2lbs; Mr Richardson's Malvina, 8st 10lbs; Mr Campbell's Castaway, 8st 7lbs; Mr Delamain's Templeton, 8st; Mr Redwood's Titoko, 7st; Mr Redwood's Roro, 7st; Mr Barker's Remnant, 6st 12lbs; Mr Studholme's colt by Caledon, dam Zig-zag, 6st 9lbs; Mr Campbell's Tadmore, 6st 12lbs.

From the *Mount Ida Chronicle* we learn that the General Government declined to increase the amount set apart for the construction of the Naseby Sludge Channel. They have agreed, however, to allow the original amount to be appropriated towards the deepening of the channel so far as it will go. By a telegram from the Under-Secretary to the member for that district, we learn that this will cause the channel to reach about the two-mile peg from Naseby. This action, it will be remembered, responds to the burden of a petition which was sent from Naseby to the General Government some little time ago. Rather than the money should be spent as originally intended, the people apparently preferred that it should be spent in a deepened, though considerably shortened, channel.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

DUNEDIN.

TUESDAY, 9.30 a.m.

A meeting of gentlemen favourable to the formation of a railway to the Ocean Beach and Peninsula was held on Friday. The attendance was large. The object of the meeting was unanimously approved of, and a Provisional Committee appointed.

The second annual exhibition of the Canary and Poultry Association was opened by the Superintendent on Friday. It was a great success.

The Chinese passengers by the *Caroline*, for Hong Kong, paid duty on Friday on 1987 ounces of gold.

The Wellington correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that a seat in the Cabinet and the Legislative Council, with the portfolio of Minister of Justice, was offered to Mr Bowen, Resident Magistrate of Christchurch, but was refused.

The Colonial Prize Firing is to take place at the Thames in January.

Mr Vogel leaves for Auckland on Saturday, on his way to Sydney.

A telegram was received yesterday from Grace's claim at the Shotover, reporting nine pounds weight of gold to hand, and the mine looking well.

The Wellington *Times* says Vogel is expected back in five or six months from the date of his departure.

A sailor who attempted to swim ashore from the Tweed was drowned, and his body was picked up at Quarantine Island.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE COUNCIL AND CONSISTENCY.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—The Cromwell Town Council is a highly respectable body, and will compare favourably with similar bodies officiating in much more highly aristocratic townships than Cromwell makes the slightest pretensions to be; but it is guilty of the strangest inconsistencies occasionally. Probably all respectable bodies are taken with fits of this kind now and again; indeed, the more respectable, the more inconsistently they act: they do it apparently under cover of their respectability. The members of that august body will not be insulted therefore, I hope, seeing that their high calling is admitted, if it be hinted that they are not going far enough in some things.

In one or two matters which I propose to notice, it may be said that the Council have shown a vacillation which is truly amazing. They seem to think, in debating their various municipal questions, that the conduct of local business should be made to resemble as much as possible the game of battledore and shuttlecock. The game goes one way the one year, only to be completely reversed the next. It is to be sincerely hoped they will amend their ways in that respect, and for that purpose may I make so bold as to offer the following considerations.

First then, Sir, I would allude to the notorious Block IX. question. What is really meant to be done by the Council in this matter, supposing they are successful in disposing of this grievance by getting the land divided into sections and sold or leased, and the street narrowed to a uniform width of fifty-seven feet? Will they be prepared, to borrow one of Cr Grant's flowing sentences when speaking of another matter, "to act consistently, and to deal with the whole question of" narrowing the streets? Will they take into consideration the propriety, for instance, of narrowing Innis-street by some seven or ten feet, and thereby save one of the freeholders in that quarter from suffering a hardship? Really they should. Murray-street will next claim their benevolent consideration,—although in the case of it a couple of feet will be enough to cut off it; unless, of course, it is found desirable to encourage some of the freeholders there to improve their premises by offering them a few feet more in front of their present holdings. The advantage of doing this will be easily seen when one reflects that permanent stone walls, for instance, could thus be erected

without the expense being gone to of first taking the present ones down. Two feet, at any rate, must come off the surveyed width. As for Sligo-street, there can surely be no hesitation in the mind of any Councillor on that subject. It was intended by nature to be nine feet narrower than the surveyor made it, especially on one side, as Pompey or some other heathen poet says. If any doubt should arise in a Councillor's breast as to the propriety of narrowing it, he has only to reflect that the Athenæum and the school are situated in that street. What do school-children and the book-reading crowd want with wide streets? Is Paternoster-Row a wide street? he may triumphantly ask. Or is Oxford troubled with chain-wide thoroughfares? Certainly not. The places where literary people most do congregate are dingy, narrow alley ways, where the sky is to be seen only from garret-windows. Why should colonial people set themselves up for being better than their relations in the glorious old country? When Erris-street comes to be considered, it will, I fully believe, be unanimously agreed that there is very little use for it at all. At a very slight expense of fencing, it could be turned into an excellent Pound, when the commonage is obtained. I might go on, Sir, enumerating all the streets in succession, and describing how they might advantageously be narrowed, but your space would fail. It will be sufficient to say that in my opinion the Council will of course at once take steps to see that encroachments on the streets on the flat by Messrs Brown, Robertson, Drake, and others, are at once legalised, and an assurance given to these folk that no harm will come to them. Possibly a way may be found to grant even Mr Scott's (William, not James) rather unreasonable request to plant trees on the street line. By steadily and consistently pursuing a course of this kind, Sir, the most astonishing results will follow. A large population will settle in our midst, and the town will flourish like a green bay tree. Stimulated by our example, the Corporations of towns groaning under the infliction of wide streets, such as Melbourne, Dublin, New York, and other small places, will speedily see their way to find a remedy. By narrowing Sackville-street to a "uniform width of 57 feet," Dublin, especially, has a chance of forming the "finest promenade in Europe."

Sir, there are one or two other matters upon which I might counsel the members of the Corporation to act consistently, but in the meantime I forbear. I may take an opportunity shortly to commend the manner in which they have lately improved the sanitary condition of the town, and the commendable zeal they have lately shown in the matter of the water supply. In the meantime, I am, &c.,

Nobody.

THE HOSPITAL TENDERS.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—As the public has been very liberally treated through the Press with reflections upon the conduct of the Hospital Committee, in the acceptance of Mr Taylor's tender for the Hospital building as against the lower offer of Mr Grant, and as those articles have all insinuated a probability of a large number of subscriptions being refused in consequence, I ask your kind permission to state the facts of the matter, and disabuse the public mind of the attempts made to prejudice it.

I may here state that the suggestions of withholding subscriptions are very ungenerous, and are unworthy of anyone desirous of establishing the institution; and it affords me much pleasure to be unable to record a single instance in which a promised subscription has been refused.

I believe it is unnecessary for me to make allusion to the animus which characterises a portion of the correspondence on the subject in the local journals,—emanating beyond doubt from the same pen which exhibited on another local matter such unmistakable evidence of vindictiveness and bad taste.

The Committee felt some considerable hesitation in dealing with the two tenders, and they wisely recollected that the cheaper article is not always necessarily the better one: the character of the work likely to be done by each tenderer was of far greater importance than the difference in the price. It would be an easy matter in £1125 worth of work to save or lose £10, notwithstanding the inspection and ultimate grant of certificate by the architect. The work lately done by each tenderer was carefully discussed by the Committee, and I might say it was unanimously decided that the subscribers would get better value from Mr Taylor.

That Mr Taylor's very liberal contributions to the assistance of distress in its various forms might possibly have had some weight in deciding the vote, I willingly concede, although the matter was not even alluded to by the Committee. I think Mr Grant might have been successful but for an accident to one of his late works; and although possibly beyond his control, it told against him by the Committee, who did not profess to give an opinion upon whose fault the accident referred to rested. I say this trifling matter told against Mr Grant, in contradistinction to the favourable comments upon the manner in which Mr Taylor has completed a recent work. The allusion as to Good Templarism influencing the Committee is simply contemptible, and calls for no remarks from me.

I trust that the public will, on the whole, acknowledge that the Committee exercised care and discretion in the matter. That they were actuated only by one feeling, the judicious expenditure of the subscribers' money, no impartial person can doubt; and with the continued assistance of the public, they will shortly be able to hand over to the new Committee an institution which will be a source of pride to every man in the district.—I am, &c.,

THE SECRETARY.

Cromwell, Sept. 11, 1874.

THE SWAN BREWERY.

In February last, we gave a full description of the works in connection with the above establishment, detailing at length the alterations which were then being made, and giving an idea of the improvements intended to be carried out. Since that time, very much has been done towards bringing the works to that state of perfectness and completeness which it has from the first been the object of the proprietors, Messrs Goodger and Kuitze,

to effect. They have spared no expense to this end, and although any adequate return in the meantime is perhaps not to be thought of, still there can be no doubt that eventually their outlay will bring its own reward.

Since the publication of the article we have alluded to, the proprietors have added a soda water machine to their stock, and are now in full work with the cordial manufacturing part of their business. The machine is what is known as the No. 1 machine, and makes 300 dozen bottles per day. In connection with this machine also, they have a bottling machine and a pressure indicator. The former is a great acquisition to the machine; besides the saving in point of time, it enables more of the gas to be kept in the water, and thus turns out a superior article. The indicator is of use in determining the pressure, which can always be kept at one point, so that the liquors being bottled can be made of an equal strength. Thus it will be seen that the proprietors have every convenience for turning out an unlimited quantity of aerated drinks, while no expense is spared to keep up the quality. Besides this, all kinds of cordials are now being manufactured,—wines, syrups, &c., &c., and orange and quinine bitters, also. Racks are provided in the bottling-room for the reception of 10,000 bottles, if necessary, so that the supply is not likely to fall short of the demand.

The brew-house is situate immediately behind the bottling-room, and in connection with it improvements are to be made on a very extensive scale. It is intended shortly to erect an engine close behind the brew-house, which will supply every convenience in the matter of brewing, and enable the process to be gone through very much more speedily than at present. An improvement, also, which will then be put in use, and which is at present lying on the premises, is a patent refrigerator. This is to be fitted up between the vats, and consists of a number of pipes filled with cold water, over which the beer travels in its passage from one vat to another.

The engine, also, will supply driving power to every part of the machinery and works. The soda water machine will be thus worked, and a great saving of labour will be effected in connection with it alone. In the bottling-room is the malt-grinder at present in use. This has to be worked by hand, and two men can turn out only some twenty to thirty bushels a day. An improved machine has been ordered, and when steam power is communicated to it, no difficulty will be experienced in turning out close upon forty bushels an hour.

The malting-house, granary, and kiln are now completed. Great expense has been gone to with this part of the works. The first malting is now under way, under the superintendence of Mr Kuitze, who is a malster by trade. The kiln is the largest in the Province, we believe, and differs from most others in that, instead of being of tiles, the roof is of sheet iron. This is an improvement on the tiles. The kiln-floor has accommodation for some eighty bushels of grain. Very great care has been taken to ensure perfection in the malting-house, which has a well-laid bed of stone and concrete, overlaid with cement. The granary has accommodation for something like 4000 bushels of barley, which quantity it is reckoned is now stored there.

The whole of the works are on a scale of magnitude which is surprising. The proprietors are evidently aiming at doing a very extensive business, and we are sure that every one will wish them that success which, if not in the power of mortals to command, it is allowed to be a praiseworthy aim to deserve. And to deserve it, no visitor to the Swan Brewery can doubt that Messrs Goodger and Kuitze have done their best. The brewery is a great credit to the district, and will compare very favourably with those in Dunedin in point of completeness and convenience as regards its working plant.

FIRE BRIGADE.

The adjourned meeting in connection with the Fire Brigade was held last Wednesday evening, in the Town-hall. There was a very fair attendance. One or two names were given in of persons willing to become members, swelling the number to something like twenty-five.

The members present resolved themselves into a committee for the purpose of appointing officers, &c. For the position of Captain, two gentlemen were proposed,—Mr D. A. Jolly, and Mr G. M. Starkey. The show of hands gave a result in favour of the latter-named, who was duly elected. Four nominations were made for the Lieutenantcy, and Mr Edward Murrell was chosen from amongst them. Mr Max Gall was appointed Secretary to the Brigade; and Mr H. Arndt, Treasurer.

A sub-committee was appointed to revise the rules of the Dunedin Fire Brigade, with a view to adopting such as were suitable.

With regard to funds, it was agreed to write to the Corporation, stating the present position of the Brigade, and asking what assistance might be expected from that body. Messrs Arndt, Jolly, and Murrell were appointed as canvassers, to collect subscriptions in the town. A subscription-list was at once opened, and the sum of £7 14s. contributed.

Votes of thanks were ordered to be rendered to Mr Job Wain, the captain of the Dunedin Fire Brigade, for his promptitude and kindness in supplying information; and to the Mayor, Mr D. A. Jolly, for his exertions in the matter of the formation of the Brigade.

This concluded the business, and the meeting then adjourned until Wednesday (to-morrow) evening.

DUNEDIN LABOUR MARKET.

Mr John Skene, of the Dunedin Labour Exchange, reports as follows for the week ending September 9:—

The most fastidious can now get their pick and choice of servants. There is a large stock to pick and choose from,—and good, right sort of people, most of them, too. Let us forget our black shipments, and show our gratitude. A good number of shepherds and ploughmen, also girls, are to hand from the north of Scotland. They will do good to themselves and their employers: no fear of them sticking in Dunedin till doomsday. There is a very brisk demand for a right kind of people, and it is safe to continue for a long time. Wages are not up in any case, but there is a decided inclination to classify according to quality and experience of individuals. As a rule, no new arrival is put on a level with old hands until he has undergone a fair trial. Engagements are freely making as follows:—Good female helps, L.20, L.30, and L.35; superior do., L.52 and more. Ploughmen and shepherds, from L.52 to L.65; married do., L.75 to L.80 and L.90,—always with rations. The building trade is getting busy, at 12s., 13s., 14s., and 15s. per day. Tailors, bootmakers, cabinetmakers, tinsmiths, &c., are all well employed. Brick-makers are asked for. Boys and girls run from 6s. to 10s., per week; day men, 8s., 9s., and 10s. per day. But far too many people are only at work now and again, because they were never used to it.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

(Before D. A. Jolly, Esq., and James Corse, Esq., J.P.s.)

LARCENY.

John Brady, charged with stealing a horse-collar from the stable of Starkey's Kawarau Hotel, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in Clyde gaol, with hard labour.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1874.

(Before W. Lawrence Simpson, Esq., R.M.)

CIVIL CASE.

Max Gall and Co. v. J. R. Cowan.—This was an adjourned case, in which £2 3s. 6d. was claimed for medicines supplied. Since last Court-day, £1 15s. had been paid into Court.

Mr Cowan now called witnesses to prove that the charges for different items were excessive.

Henry Hotop, chemist, Clyde, said he had reduced his prices for medicines lately. Previously, when Max Gall was looking after the business there, the charges made were the same as those in Mr Cowan's account. These charges were high on certain items, and for some of them half the price would give a fair profit.—Dr Corse also deposed to the high charges made in the account.

Mr Cowan said he had disputed the bill because Dr Stirling was a partner of Mr Gall at the time, and it was on the Doctor's prescription that he was supplied with the medicines. It was a matter of public notoriety in the district that Dr Stirling manifestly misunderstood his case, and gave him medicines which did him harm rather than good. He thought it had been proved that the charges were excessive.

Mr Wilson said he was sorry the Bench had the ungracious task of judging in such a case, which had merely arisen out of professional and local jealousies. Gentlemen did not generally haggle about whether sixpence or a shilling were a fair charge for a pill or a powder.

The Magistrate gave judgment for £1 15s., and costs of Court.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

(Before James Corse, Esq., J.P.)

DRUNKENNESS.

Walter Edwards, charged with this offence, was fined 20s.—A. Johnstone forfeited bail of 20s.

WARDEN'S COURT.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1874.

(Before W. Lawrence Simpson, Esq., Warden.)

APPLICATIONS.

Extended Claim.—W. Brandon and two others, three acres at Upper Nevis: granted.—John Wilkinson and two others, three acres at Brown's flat: granted.—Samuel Roskrige, one acre on Pipeclay terrace: granted.

Protection.—William Talboys and three others, 90 days' for quartz claim at Carrick: granted.—William Watson and two others, 60 days' for quartz claim at Carrick: granted.

Tunnel.—William Watson and two others, Carrick: granted.

Gold Mining Leases.—The Lucknow Company's application for ten acres at Bendigo was objected to by T. M. Morran: adjourned for one month, pending survey.—Williams and Edwards, the survey of their application having been completed, now applied for a hearing, but notification of survey not having been forwarded to the Warden, hearing was adjourned for one week.

At the Dunedin Resident Magistrate's Court, on Monday last, the 7th instant, a swells-looking fellow, named Sydney George Anderson, was charged with obtaining money under false pretences. He had represented that he had between £3000 and £4000 in the Bank of Australasia, and produced a forged receipt at the Criterion Hotel, where he put up, purporting that he had purchased the Star and Garter Hotel, Oamaru, for £2400. It was proved that he had carried on a series of frauds, letting in a number of persons by a most ingenious method. Among his other misdeeds, he succeeded in victimising one of the gentlemen connected with the Telegraph office to the extent of £9, by some transaction as to the transmission of a cablegram to England, ordering the sale of some thousand pounds' worth of Consols. He is a late arrival. The whole of the cases were adjourned. The case caused a deal of interest.

BANNOCKBURN & CARRICK RANGE MINERS' ASSOCIATION.

The ordinary monthly meeting was held on Wednesday evening, September 2nd.

Present: Messrs J. L. Moore, D. Stewart, Buchan, Griffiths, Behrens, Smiddy, and M'Gabe; Mr J. L. Moore, president, in the chair.

The outward correspondence was read, consisting of a letter to the Secretary of Lands on the matter of the Carrick Range and Nevis Road. An explanation was given by the Secretary, who waited on D. L. Simpson, Esq., Provincial Engineer. Mr Simpson had stated that should the District Engineer report favourably, he was prepared to recommend it to the Government.

The inward correspondence consisted of a letter and circulars from the Central Executive. On the question of the appointment of Mr M'Ewen as President of the Central Association, in the room of Mr C. F. Roberts, resigned, the Committee were agreeable to confirm the appointment. A second circular asking the opinion of the Association as to how a change in the administration of the Goldfields from the Provincial to the General Government would be received in this district, also as to what shape a bonus should take which has been offered for the best practical gold-saving apparatus for alluvial sluicing, was received.

Proposed by Mr Buchan, seconded by Mr Griffiths: "That the consideration of these matters, as well as the letters on the subject of the amount to be paid toward expenses of Central Association, should be left over until next meeting, which would be a members' meeting; and that due notice should be given of the same by advertisement."—Carried.

Mr Griffiths handed the Secretary a cheque for £2 6s. 6d., being the amount gathered by him for the Maerewhenua defence fund.

It was resolved, "That this Association strongly recommend that the forming and maintenance of roads in this district be done by contract, as the present system of day labour without supervision is a sheer waste of the moneys voted."

The usual vote of thanks to the chair concluded the proceedings.

[The foregoing was crowded out of last issue.—Ed.]

LAWRENCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

September 9, 1874.

The members of the Loyal Pioneer Lodge, M.U.I.O.F., celebrated their ninth anniversary on Friday evening last, in the lodge-room at the Commercial Hotel, by a dinner. There were about thirty members present, amongst whom were representatives from the lodges at Blue Spur, Waitahuna, and Waipori. Court Star of Tuapeka, A.O.F., was also represented by its C.R., Bro. Millar. Bro. Armstrong maintained his high prestige as a caterer, by the handsome spread provided. After full justice had been done to the good things on the table, the meeting partook of a convivial nature, Bro. W. Quin, N.G., presiding, who in his remarks made a brief statement of the affairs of the lodge. He congratulated the members on the progress they had made during the last nine years. The financial sheet published at the end of June showed assets to the amount of £523 18s. 9d., and that there were 87 members good on the books. It also showed that many members had, during the existence of the Pioneer Lodge, received substantial benefits therefrom. Several toasts and songs were then given, Bro. Downes presiding at the piano in a very efficient manner. Bro. Quin, N.G., in responding to the toast of "Tuapeka Pioneer Lodge," said he regretted that there was such a small attendance, as the strength of the lodge deserved that more should have been present. There was, however, a diversity of opinion as to how the anniversary should have been celebrated, many members thinking that a celebration at which their wives might have attended, would have been the best thing; and he concurred with them, as he should like to have brought a sister to such a gathering. Bro. J. Murray, in responding for the ladies, said he agreed with their worthy N.G. as to the form of celebration, but disagreed with him as to the bringing of a sister. For his own part, he should prefer to bring somebody else's sister. The pleasant gathering was finished by sing-Auld Lang Syne and God Save the Queen.

Mr John Beighton was elected the first Mayor of Roxburgh without opposition. There were two other nominations, Dr Niven and Mr Le Bedel, but the returning officer ruled them to be informal, they not having been nominated in time. It is expected that the contest for Councillors will be very keen.

Dr Carr has been giving seances here this week, and has received very fair patronage. Several well-known residents submitted themselves for phrenological examination, and the doctor's delineation of their several bumps caused considerable amusement to the audience. He was very successful in his mesmerism, as he had several good subjects under the influence, and caused them to do anything he had a mind to order. I understand he purports visiting your district.

Our new Fire Brigade held a meeting in the Commercial Hotel last Thursday evening, for the purpose of electing officers. The following gentlemen were duly elected:—Mr A. Armstrong, Captain; Mr R. Hills, Lieutenant; Mr A. Whittet, Foreman; Mr Coverlid, Treasurer; Mr J. Titchener, Secretary.

A fire occurred at Mr Stewart M'Combe's residence, situated on the ranges between the Blue Spur and Waipori, on Wednesday last. The house was totally destroyed, Mrs

M'Combe having barely time to escape through the bedroom window. The fire is supposed to have originated through a spark from some ashes that had been removed by a child from the house a few minutes previously, thus setting fire to a heap of grass lying outside the door. A sharp breeze was blowing at the time, and in an incredibly short space of time the whole building was demolished. The property, we learn, was not insured.

The Hospital grounds are receiving considerable improvements at present. Mr Watson, gardener, is engaged removing a large number of trees and shrubs from the upper ground, and transplanting them in the ground facing the Dunedin road.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

An adjourned meeting of the above body was held on Tuesday evening last, the 8th instant. Present: The Mayor (D. A. Jolly), Crs Grant, Whetter, Taylor, Shanly, and Wright.

TENDERS FOR STREET CLEANING.

The two tenders sent in for this work,—one by John Baker and the other by J. A. Taylor,—were declined, it being understood that no specifications had been prepared for the work.

The Legislative and Public Works Committee were ordered to draw out specifications for the new contract.

ACCOUNTS.

Accounts from Andrew Wood (£4 5s.) and J. Baker (£13) were passed for payment. Robert Brown's account for £12 10s., for laying zinc piping, was not entertained, the Mayor stating that Mr Brown would have to sue for the amount.

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

Cr Taylor now proposed the motion, of which he had previously given notice,—“That the salary of the Inspector be £10 for the ensuing year, and £5 extra for inspecting the scavenger's contract.”

Cr Shanly seconded this, and it was carried.

BLOCK IX.

Cr Grant had given a notice of motion in the above matter, and now brought forward a motion as follows: “That this Council is of opinion that it is desirable Melmore Terrace be reduced to a uniform width of fifty-seven feet, and that Block IX. be subdivided into sections and sold, and the difference of ground between the original surveyed width of street and the proposed reduced width of fifty-seven feet, be added to and form part of Block IX. and Block XXVII. respectively, and that his Honor the Superintendent be requested to take steps to give effect to the foregoing.” In bringing forward this resolution, he asked the Council to go into the matter calmly and dispassionately, and he would like every Councillor to give an expression of opinion on the subject. In the meantime, no one could argue that fifty-seven feet was too narrow for the requirements of the traffic in Melmore Terrace and in the future Inniscort-street would become, if not the most important, at least a fair divisor of the business and traffic. Then by building upon the south side of the main street of the town, something would be gained in the way of improving its appearance; the buildings there at present were certainly not as a rule ornamental, but the Council had power to regulate the style of erection by bye-law. He looked upon it that great injury would be done to the town if the block was not sold. New-comers, instead of having a chance of getting business-sites in the town, would be driven out on to the flat; while those who at present resided on the block would, if they had to remove, have no other resource than to go there also.

The Town Clerk drew Cr Grant's attention to the fact that the motion of which he had given notice, and the one he had now brought forward, were dissimilar. He read the notice of motion given in by Councillor Grant, as follows: “That at next meeting of Council, I will move that the width of Melmore Terrace, and the desirability of having Block IX. surveyed and sold, be taken into consideration.”

Then there ensued a grand “barney.” The Mayor asked Cr Grant if he would first propose the motion he had given notice of.—Cr Grant refused. He had given notice that he would move in connection with the matter of Block IX., and he had done so,—evidently considering that a notice of motion need not be specific.—The Town Clerk argued the point with great volubility. He had a motion on the books, and that motion must be got rid of. Cr Grant must move that the matter should be taken into consideration, and the Council must give their consent thereto, before the present motion could be brought forward.—Cr Grant could not be persuaded, and he objected to be “bullyragged.” Occasionally he would attempt to explain, but he never got further than “Mr Mayor and Brother Councillors.” Cr Grant speaks slowly, and at this point the Town Clerk would always trip him up. “Mr Mayor and Brother Councillors” had, in his opinion apparently, nothing to do with the dispute; it was one between them two selves. And no sooner would Cr Grant have made this oracular beginning, than Mr Town Clerk would interrupt,—“Yes, but Cr Grant, I'll shew you.” Thus every now and then the whole affair was explained afresh by the Town Clerk, but in vain so far as convincing Cr Grant was concerned. Mild protests by the Mayor, who appeared to be inwardly chafing, were for some time of no avail; and the Councillors sat in patience, apparently with only a dim comprehension of what the row was all about. Eventually the Mayor made a decided interference, and then order was restored.

The Mayor said Cr Grant must dispose of the motion he had given notice of.

After some argument, Cr Grant acquiesced, not that he was convinced, but that he was persuaded, in order to get on with the business.

Cr Shanly seconded this motion.

Cr Wright rose to speak to it, before it was put to the meeting. He thought the matter was taken out of the hands of the Council, and he referred to Mr Willis' letter, which, he held, declared they had no power to deal with it except in a certain way. He proposed an amendment, “That this Council do not take the matter into consideration,” but this found no seconder.

The motion was then carried.

Cr Grant then proposed the motion of which a copy is given above.

Cr Shanly had much pleasure in seconding the motion.

Cr Wright had a few words to say on the matter. He was a purchaser at the first land sale in Cromwell; and the then Commissioner of Crown Lands gave it to be distinctly understood that on the south side of the street no land whatever would be sold; it was to be retained as a mining reserve. A number of people had already settled on the south side, on what was now known as Block XXVII., and in accordance with the wishes of a deputation to him, the Commissioner disposed of that block for their convenience. Block IX. was to remain unsold, however, and under such circumstances it was an injustice to sell it now. Some of the occupiers of Block IX. had sold their frontage allotments on the north side of the street, and then squatted right opposite; and to sell to those occupiers now would be an injustice to purchasers such as he had mentioned. He objected to overcrowding in the town, and dilated upon the folly of lessening the width of any street, especially a main street. Besides, after the recent letter from the Government, it was arrant foolishness to prefer such a request. He concluded by proposing an amendment, “That this Council take no steps in the matter, and that the original survey be adhered to.” This met with no seconder.

Cr Taylor then proposed a further amendment: “That as so many persons have been allowed to build on the so-called recreation reserve, a memorial be forwarded to the Provincial Council at the next sitting to make Melmore Terrace one chain wide; and if compensation is demanded by any citizen interfered with, the same shall be settled by arbitration, as is usual in such cases, such compensation to be deducted from the amount paid for the land.” This also met with no seconder.

Cr Whetter would vote for Cr Grant's motion, and quite agreed with his arguments.

The Mayor thought Cr Taylor's motion proposed an equitable arrangement of the matter, both as regarded the Government and the citizens. But he would like to see the block given into the hands of the Corporation for leasing, not for absolute sale. By building up the south side of the street, he thought a benefit would be done to the town.

After some further talk, Cr Grant's motion was put and carried, there voting for it, Crs Grant, Shanly, and Whetter.

WATERWORKS.

It was ordered that a letter be sent to the Provincial Engineer, asking him to recommend an engineer for the Corporation waterworks, and to state the probable cost.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Mayor stated he had had a conversation with Mr Parsons, the mail contractor between Queenstown and Clyde, who was willing to enter into arrangements to deliver the mail in Cromwell on the same evening as it reaches Clyde.

It was ordered that Mr Parsons be written to on the subject.

IMMIGRANTS' BARRACKS.

Some conversation ensued on this subject, the Mayor mentioning that the old police buildings would be suitable for the purpose.

Cr Grant thought that they could hardly seriously propose to put people into such dilapidated and tumble-down houses.

Nothing decided was done in connection with the matter, however.

LEASING RESERVES.

Several applications for leases of reserves had been before the Council for some time, and it was now decided that the Legislative Committee should consider the matter, and report.

TOWN CLERK'S DUTIES.

Cr Grant, in reference to this matter, said it appeared to him that there existed considerable doubt as to the nature and extent of the duties of the Town Clerk, and also of the Inspector of Nuisances. He thought it would be well that a Committee should take the matter into consideration, and see if they could not define and fix these duties satisfactorily.

Cr Taylor and Cr Wright thought such a proceeding would be extremely ridiculous. A Council that had been in existence for eight or ten years should surely by this time know the duties of such an officer as their Town Clerk.

Cr Grant did not press the matter.

CONCLUSION.

The proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks.

Speaking of the single women immigrants per the Tweed, the *Daily Times* says:—“Many were the laudatory expressions elicited by their appearance, bearing, and behaviour. Certainly handsomer, better-conducted, or healthier-looking girls have not reached these shores for many a day. If they do not prove an acquisition to the Province we shall be very much surprised.”

Ingenious Electrical Apparatus.

The *Telegraphic Journal*, of June 18, 1874, contains the following interesting abstract of a paper by the late Robert Houdin, in *Les Mondes*, descriptive of convenient arrangements he had made in connection with his own residence.

Robert Houdin's house was called the Priory. The entrance was for carriages by a large gate, for visitors on foot by a door on the left. A box on the right received newspapers and letters. The house stood about 430 yards from the entrance gate, and a broad winding carriage-way led to it across a park shaded by aged trees.

The door on the left is painted white and has on it, at the usual height, a plate of gilt copper bearing the name, "Robert Houdin." Under this plate there is a little knocker, also gilt. The visitor lifts the hammer according to his taste; but however feeble the stroke, a bell peals through every part of the house at 430 yards distance, and does not cease to ring until the lock is opened. By the bell ceasing to ring the servant is made aware that he has shot the lock, and at the same time that the bolt is shot. The name of Robert Houdin disappears suddenly, being replaced by an enamelled plate bearing the word "Entrez" painted in large characters. The door closes with a spring, and when once shut no one can go out again without enacting certain formalities. As it opens it automatically causes a bell to give two distinct peals at two different angles of its opening and shutting. These four little peals, although produced by different movements, are heard at the Priory, spaced by silences of equal duration. To illustrate, let us suppose that a solitary visitor arriving at the gate knocks thereat, the people at the house open the lock, and the visitor enters, pushing the door, which shuts instantly by means of a spring. The four strokes of the bell caused by the opening and shutting of the gate followed, at equal intervals of time, drin, drin, drin, drin, so that the people of the house are aware only one person has arrived. Supposing, however, that several visitors come, the first enters pushing the door, and according to the rules of politeness holds it open until each has passed, but the interval between the two first and the two last peals is proportional to the number of persons who have entered. The chime is heard thus—drin—drin—drin—drin, and the calculation of the number is very easy to an experienced ear. An habitual visitor makes himself easily known. He knocks, and knowing what ought to happen, he does not stop, as one might say, at the foolish tricks of the gate. The door has no sooner been opened than the four equidistant peals are heard and announce his entrance. It is not the same in the case of a new visitor. When the word "Entrez" appears, his surprise causes him to pause, and it is only after the lapse of some seconds that he makes up his mind to push in the door. His step is slow, and the four peals are like his step—drin—drin—drin—drin. The people at the Priory prepare to receive a new visitor. Again, the travelling beggar lifts the knocker timidly. Fearing some mistake he hesitates to enter, and if he does so, it is only after some seconds of waiting and uncertainty. As the people of the house hear the peal thus—drin—drin—drin—drin—they know that some poor person is about to enter. They go forth to meet him and are never deceived. Suppose, however, some one comes to pay a visit in a carriage, the footman descends from his seat and immediately proceeds to open the little gate. Having entered he finds hanging on the inside the key of the large gate, which an inscription points out to him. He has nothing to do but to open the two folding doors. This double movement is heard and seen at the house by means of the chimes, and a tablet placed in the hall on which are painted these words: "The doors of the gate are —" (the blank space being followed by the words "open" or "shut," according to the state in which the gate is.) M. Houdin continues, with this tablet I can assure myself every evening that the gates of the house are shut.

Let us go on, however, to describe the letter-box. It is closed by a little swinging lid, arranged in such a manner that when it is opened it causes an electric peal to ring at the Priory. The postman has an order to put in at once with a single movement all the newspapers, and then in the same way the circulars, after which he puts in the letters one by one. The number of each kind sent is made known to a person at the house, so that if one is not an early riser he can count the different parts of his postbag lying in bed. To avoid the trouble of sending letters to the post-office in the village, we write in the evening; then, by turning an index called a "communicator," we change all the arrangements: that is to say, the postman the next morning, when putting his letters into the box, instead of sending a peal to the house, hears one near him which tells him to go there and take the letters. My electric porter leaves me nothing more to desire. His performance is most exact, his fidelity is above all proof, his discretion is without equal, and as to his expense I doubt whether it would be possible to give less for so perfect a servant.

I now proceed to give some details of a plan, by the aid of which I can take care that my horse shall have his proper amount of food at the right time. This horse is a mare, a good-natured old girl, somewhat aged, which answers to the name of "Fanchette." We regard her as almost the friend of the house. Fanchette has a person appointed to feed her. This is a very honest boy, who in consequence of his honesty does not take offence at my electric plans. But before this servant, I had another who was an active, in-

telligent man, passionately attached to the art which was formerly cultivated by his master. He only knew one trick, but he executed it with rare ability. This consisted in changing my oats into five franc pieces. The stable is only forty-four yards distant from the house, but in spite of this distance it is my workshop which makes the distribution. A clock is charged with this duty, and is assisted by the aid of an electric communication. The distribution is of the greatest simplicity. It is a box of the form of a funnel, filling the measure in a proportion regulated beforehand. But it might be asked, would not a person steal the oats from the horse as soon as they fell into the manger? No. For the electric arrangement which causes the oats to fall into the manger could not have effect unless the door of the stable is locked. But could not the thief be shut in along with the horse? That is not possible, because the bolt will not shut except from the outside. Then one could wait until the oats had fallen in to go in and take them away. Yes; but there is a warning of this by a chime arranged in such a manner as to be heard in the dwelling-house if anyone opens the door before the oats are entirely eaten by the horse.

The clock of which I have just spoken has the duty also of transmitting the hour by the same electric thread, to two large dials placed one in front of the house, and the other at the gardener's lodge. The first indicates the hour to the whole valley, the second—since the gardener's lodge faces all our windows—gives to the people of the house a uniform and regular time. This time is communicated by the same process to many different dials in many parts of the dwelling. There belongs, common to all these dials, a single bell which can be heard by the inhabitants of the Priory, and also by the whole village. It is on the top of the house, under a sort of campanile, and is used to call the people together at meal hours. I placed under this bell a clockwork sufficiently powerful to raise the hammer at the required time. But as it is necessary to wind up the weights of this machine daily, I availed myself of a lost (or, to speak more correctly, a not utilised) force to perform this duty of itself. For this purpose, I established a connection between the folding-doors of the kitchen, situated on the ground floor, and the winding part of the clock at the top of the house, arranged in such a way, that in going and coming at their work the servants constantly wind up the weights of the clock without any idea of what is going on. This is almost a perpetual motion about which one need never take any trouble. An electric current lifts the catch of the striking part, and causes it to make the number of strokes indicated by the dials. This distribution of the time gives me the power of using on certain occasions a little trick which is very useful to me. When for any cause I wish to have my meals sooner or later, I secretly press a certain electric spring, and I put on or put back at my will the dials and striking arrangements of the house. The cook often finds that the time passes very quickly, and I gain a quarter of an hour more or less which I should not have obtained otherwise. It is again the same regulator which every morning by the aid of electric connections awakens three persons at different hours. The alarm rings for that purpose sufficiently loud to awaken the heaviest sleeper, and it continues to strike until the person to be called displaces a little spring at the extremity of the room. For that purpose he must get up, and the point is gained.

I torment my poor gardener well with my electricity. Would one believe that he cannot warm my conservatory beyond 10 degrees of heat, or lower the temperature beyond 3 degrees of cold, without my knowing it? In the morning I say to him—"John, you raised the heat too high; you broiled my geraniums;" or, "John, you are in danger of freezing my oranges; the thermometer has fallen to 3 degrees below zero." John scratches his ear, and does not answer; I am sure he regards me in some measure as a sorcerer. A similar arrangement is placed in my wood store, to warn me of the least danger of fire. However trifling in value my precious objects may be, I endeavour to preserve them, and for this purpose I think it right to take precautions against thieves. All the doors and windows of my house have an electric communication which connects them with the chimes, and are so arranged that when one of them moves the bell rings the whole time of its opening. What a nuisance it would be if the chimes sounded every time a person opened a window or wished to go out of the house. It is not so. The communication is interrupted all day, and is only established at midnight. The clock for feeding the horse establishes this. When we are away from the house the electric communication is permanent, and in case of opening with malicious intent, the great chime of the clock—of which the catch is raised by electricity—rings without ceasing, and produces the sound of alarm. The gardener, and even the neighbours, thus warned, the thief would easily be taken in the trap. We amuse ourselves often with shooting with a pistol. We have a very well-arranged ground for this purpose. But in place of the usual way of announcing the part of the target struck, the one who makes a bull's-eye sees a coronet of leaves suddenly appear on his head. There is in my park a deep road which it is sometimes necessary to pass. There is no kind of bridge for this purpose; but on the edge of the ravine a small seat is to be seen. The person out walking sits down, and he is no sooner seated than he finds himself transported to the other side. The traveller puts his foot on the ground, and the little seat returns to bring another passenger. This arrangement works both ways; there is the same aerial voyage in returning.

Boring v. Deep Sinking.

A writer on the above subject in the *Bendigo Advertiser* says:—It does seem strange that on the great question of deep prospecting, the idea of boring for the reefs has been so much neglected. I think a great many will bear me out when I say had they commenced boring six or seven years ago, instead of deep sinking and long cross-cutting, Bendigo would have been much better than it is at present. Existing reefs would have been proved at one-tenth the expense, and, if not payable, the rush of miners here would have been less, and consequently not so much misery to-day. By boring from the surface, the cost of cross-cuts is nearly abolished, because a company can then sink right down on to the reef, or as near as practicable, or in the lowest levels of any of our deep mines where quartz has not been found. Surely a few bore-holes, say one every 20 feet of the cross-cut, if nothing be found sooner, would quickly prove the value of the ground down to 1000 feet at least. A boring apparatus and fixings may be put into operation for a very small sum indeed, as compared with the sinking material required for proving the same amount of ground. In the coalfields of Great Britain I have known three or four holes bored down a distance of over 60 feet simply to prove the best position for sinking, that the same may be in the lowest part of the coal bed, making the transit of coal to the shaft cheap and easy; also proving "faults," "thickness," and quality of the coal seam. Then why not prove to us the existence and underlie of quartz reefs? I expect many will differ from these views in different forms; the working miners may dread this as an encroachment on their sphere of labour; but, sir, I think if the miners do suffer for a few months from it they will be benefited by it on the whole, and we had better have this system of prospecting thoroughly and quickly than the present, when contracting miners are prospecting at a rate of wages something like £1 per week, and even less, and at a rate of sinking and driving which will take a very great many years indeed to prove the same distance down as may be proved and eagerly sought for in twelve months by the simple, cheap, and safe plan of boring. The mode I think the best would be to bore from one to six holes in a direct line crossing the lode on each line of reef that has not been prospected to termination. Let the holes be 50 feet apart, or less, as "borings" may indicate in the first holes. In conclusion I hope this subject will be taken up by some as a question of great importance, as a deep prospecting shaft seems not only impracticable, but slow and very expensive.

Transfusion of Blood.

Max Adler writes to the *Danbury News* as follows:—

A recent medical experiment has excited a considerable amount of interest in our village. My neighbour Simpson was nearly dead with consumption, and Dr Hopkins at last, in despair, concluded to try the effect of a transfusion of blood, of which he had heard so much lately. As no human being was willing to shed his blood for Simpson, the doctor bled Simpson's goat, and, opening a vein in Simpson's arm, he injected about two quarts of blood into the patient's system. Simpson immediately began to survive, but singular to relate, no sooner had his strength returned than he jumped out of bed, and, twitching his head about after the fashion of a goat, he made a savage attempt to butt the doctor. That medical gentleman, after having Simpson's head plunged against his stomach three or four times, took refuge in the closet, whereupon Simpson banged his head against the panel of the door a couple of times, and would probably have broken it to splinters had not his mother-in-law entered at that moment and diverted his attention. One well-directed blow from Simpson's head floored her, and then, while she screamed for help, Simpson frolicked around over the floor, making assiduous efforts to nibble the green flowers in the ingrain carpet. When they called the hired man in and tied him down on the bed, an effort was made to interview him, but the only answer he could give to such questions as how he felt and when he wanted his medicine, was a "ba-a" precisely like that of the goat, and then he would strain himself in an effort to butt a hole in the headboard. The condition of the patient was so alarming, and Mrs Simpson was so indignant, that Dr Hopkins determined to undo the evil if possible. So he first bled Simpson freely, and then, by heavily bribing Simpson's Irishman, he procured fresh blood from him and injected Simpson the second time. Simpson is now as well as ever, excepting that he shocks his old republican friends by displaying an irresistible tendency to vote on the democratic ticket, and makes his mother-in-law mad by speaking with a strong brogue. But he has given up butting, and has never indulged in it since but once, and that was on Sunday, when one of the remaining corpuscles of goat's blood getting into his brain just as he was going into church, he butted the sexton half way up the aisle, and only recovered himself sufficiently to apologise just as the enraged official was about to floor him with a hymn-book.

The long talked of tunnel beneath the bed of the Mersey, between Liverpool and the Cheshire coast, seems at length likely to be made. The sinking of the shaft on the Liverpool side is to be begun very shortly. It is expected that from three to four years will be required for the completion of the undertaking.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A blacksmith in Glasgow has succeeded in changing the gait of a racing horse to that of a trotter by simply fastening an extra pair of shoes, heavier than usual, to his forefeet, whenever he wants the horse to trot, and taking them off at all other times. The sudden change of weight on his forefeet forces the horse to change his gait.

A new pass between the West and East Coasts is supposed to have been discovered by Mr James Evans, of Hokitika. This gentleman, it seems, was out cattle hunting up the valley of a river called the Waitahi, and passed over to another watershed, which is thus described by the *West Coast Times*:—

"Between 40 and 50 miles inland, as the crow flies, the river, or some other that joins it, divides into three streams. One of these flows down to the West Coast, another goes off diagonally, but a third flows to the eastward through an—as yet—unexplored canon or gorge. As it must be very evident water cannot run up-hill, there seems every reasonable ground for believing that either the stream in question finds some lake into which to empty itself, or that it affords a clue to a route through the rift into the M'Kenzie country, or some other part of the lowlands of Canterbury. The country en route is described as magnificent. Timber flats with splendid trees of the most valuable kinds of wood, long reaches of beautiful pasture, and everything, in short, to tempt settlement of the most substantial kind." Mr Evans, it is further stated, has gone with a party properly provisioned on an exploring expedition.

The following is from the *Melbourne Telegraph*:—"We have been shown a design for an improved sea-going steamer, the inventor being Mr Wilcox, of this city. Mr Wilcox proposes to utilise the displacement of water (caused by the immersion of the vessel) as a propelling power, and further provides for the least possible friction. The construction of his vessel is of such a kind that it is next to impossible that she could ship a sea; and the oscillation, which forms so disagreeable a feature of the modern clipper steamship, is reduced to a minimum. The propelling power is of a very powerful nature, and the inventor has also, by a new method of steering the vessel, remedied the impediment to speed which at present attaches to the action of the rudder in modern steamships. It would obviously be unjust to the inventor to disclose the principles of his theory; but we can honestly say that, so far as we can judge of the matter, it points to a new and important improvement in ocean travelling. Those who may be desirous of inspecting the design and hearing the inventor's explanation of his theory, can see Mr Wilcox at 39 Little Collins's street west."

Between the year 1830 and the year 1868, the bush of this colony disappeared at the rate of 133,526 acres per annum. Between 1868 and 1873 the consumption was at the rate of 634,200 acres per annum. At the present rate of consumption, the remaining area will have been exhausted in less than twenty years. The consumption of timber in Otago between 1830 and 1868 was at the rate of 484½ acres per annum. Between that date and the end of last year it had risen to 43,200 acres, at which rate the remaining area of bush in the province will disappear in about 41 years.—*Guardian*.

A hailstorm of extraordinary fury burst over Lyons the other day. Hailstones were picked up as big as chicken's eggs, and weighing in some few instances 12ozs. to 14ozs. All the skylights and greenhouses were shattered, and houses in exposed positions had their windows and Venetian blinds smashed. Some people were wounded by the stones. All the crops within reach of the hail are ruined, but the storm seems to have spent its chief fury over the town. The damage done to the hospitals alone is estimated at £35,000.

Alas for fallen greatness! (says the *Melbourne Herald*.) When Topley, Hewitt, and Bird, the English pedestrians, first came to Melbourne, they were the admired of all observers. At the present time Topley has retreated to his native land, Frank Hewitt has resigned running and given his mind to book-making; and Bird, the "swallow-catcher," the greatest hero in the trio—hear what the *Launceston Tribune* has to say of this quondam nine days' wonder:—"On Saturday afternoon A. E. Bird, who has settled down in Launceston as a respectable fish-hawker, ran from the railway gates at Perth to the Duke of Wellington Inn, Launceston, a distance of ten and a half miles, in fifty-six minutes. Bird had been backed to accomplish the distance within the hour, the stakes being £20. As Bird has been for some time "on the teetotal," it was confidently anticipated that he would eclipse all other performances, and so it turned out. A large number of persons assembled to see the finish, and the pedestrian, on his arrival, was greatly cheered and complimented. It is said that Bird is willing to run from Campbell Town to Launceston, a distance of forty miles, in four hours and a half, provided he can get good odds.

The following is an instance of the "savoury calm" style of Western reportorial description:—"Yesterday morning a boy scattered up to a yard on Eighth-Street, where a woman was scratching the bosom of the earth with a rake, and leaning on the fence, said, 'Are you going round to the back yard after a while?' The woman said she didn't know; may be she would; why? 'Because,' the boy said, 'I just saw the cistern lid drop on the baby's head a minute ago, and thought if you went round you might lift it off.' It is currently reported that the woman went."

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The Hotel is commodious, well-furnished, and centrally situated.

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AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL,

MACLAGGAN-STREET, DUNEDIN.

JAMES PATTERSON, late of Clyde, begs to inform his numerous up-country friends that he has leased the above hotel, which he has put in a thorough state of repair. He has spared no expense in making this large and well-known house a comfortable home for boarders; and visitors from up-country will have every attention paid to their welfare. This Hotel is conveniently situated, being within a very short distance of the Railway Station.

Wines and Spirits of the best qualities.

Established Twenty Years.

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Begs to intimate that he has constantly on hand Agricultural and Garden Seeds Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees in season Garden Tools Pruning Gloves Flower Pots, &c. &c.

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All orders well packed, free of charge.

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RICHARD WILLIAMS ... Proprietor.

Families and Travellers visiting Lawrence will find every accommodation, and receive the best attention, at this old-established Hotel.

A new building has recently been erected, which considerably enlarges the accommodation and enhances the comfort of visitors. The additions comprise a suit of Private Apartments, commodious Bedrooms, and well furnished and cosy Sittingrooms, and render the Victoria one of the largest and most comfortable country hotels in the province.

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Paddock for the accommodation of horses.

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Delivered free of cartage within twenty miles.

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YEEND AND POPE beg to inform the travelling public that on and after FRIDAY, 20th MARCH, they will extend their line of Coaches from

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via Teviot, Clyde, and Cromwell; leaving the Empire Hotel, Dunedin, for Lawrence, every morning, at 9 a.m.; and leaving Armstrong's Commercial Hotel, Lawrence, for Clyde every TUESDAY and SATURDAY morning; returning from Cox's Port Philip Hotel, Clyde, MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, in conjunction with the Queenstown Coach.

This line will be well found with quiet and steady horses; good and comfortable coaches will be provided, under the management of experienced drivers; passengers may therefore rely on travelling with safety and comfort.

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Dr L. L. Smith hereby informs the public that he is the only legally-qualified medical man in this speciality of his profession; that others advertising are unqualified, and that, therefore, in pretending to be qualified, they are obtaining money under false pretences.

Dr L. L. Smith also warns the public against the quackeries advertised. If the taker of any of these advertised nostrums escape with his life, or his system be not thoroughly and irreparably undermined by them, he may look upon himself as the most fortunate mortal.

Dr L. L. Smith has been applied to by so many unfortunate broken-down young-old-men, utterly crushed in spirit, ruined in body, and fished in pocket, that he deems it a duty to publish this to the world.

Those men and women who have been the victims of unprincipled charlatans frequently seek that recovery which is often beyond Dr Smith's control. When will the public understand that it is to their interest to consult a duly qualified medical man, who has made this his sole study, rather than apply to a number of ignorant impostors, who merely harp and prey upon their pockets and health?

Dr L. Smith has always stated that to warn the public of these quacks is his chief reason for advertising.

In all cases of nervous debility, lowness of spirits, loss of power, pimples on the forehead, lassitude, inaptitude for business, impotency, drainage from the system, and the various effects of errors of youth, and bloodpoisoning from diseases previously contracted, Dr L. L. Smith invites sufferers to consult him, as he has no hesitation in stating that no medical man, either here or in England, has had the opportunities of prac-

Patent Medicines

tice and extraordinary experience which he has had. Therefore, those who really desire to be treated by one who is at the head of his profession in this branch of medical practice should lose no time in seeking his advice. Nor should anyone marry without first consulting him.

Books published by the Doctor can be had on application to him.

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These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighbouring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed-time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintance whom it may concern, they will render a service which will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

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Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously, they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.

After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained of all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that almost all skin diseases indicate depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach; consequently, in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before; and this should be promoted. Perseverance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsey, Mumps, and all other Derangements of the Throat.

On the appearance of any of these maladies, the Ointment should be well rubbed, at least thrice a day, upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat. This course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment if the printed directions be followed.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more suitable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure, the liver, stomach, and bowels, being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Bad Legs	Scalds
Bad Breasts	Sore Nipples
Burns	Sore Throats
Bunions	Skin Diseases
Bite of Mosquitoes	Scurvy
and Sandflies	Sore Heads
Coco-bay	Tumours
Chiego-foot	Ulcers
Chilblains	Wounds and Yaws
Fistulas	Cancers
Gout	Contracted and Stiff Joints
Glandular Swellings	Elephantiasis
Lumbago	Chapped Hands
Piles	Corns (soft)
Rheumatism	

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box and can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

Cromwell (Otago, New Zealand):

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